





COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SUBSTANCE PROFILE FOR STYRENE - GENOTOXICITY



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COMMENTS ON DRAFT SUBSTANCE PROFILE (DSP) FOR STYRENE

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 - >in vitro genotoxicity
 - >In vivo genotoxicity
 - >Human studies
 - **✓ DNA adduct studies**
 - √ Cytogenetic damage studies

Conclusions



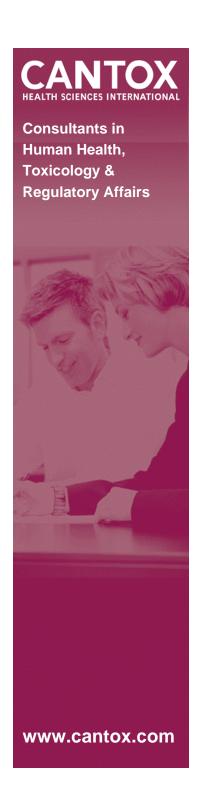
General Observations

- The DSP and the Background Document summarize genotoxicity studies factually.
- Discussion is biased toward "positive" results (i.e., to support genotoxic effect), ignoring reviews with alternative interpretations.
- There is no meaningful assessment of the genotoxicity data in relation to the metabolism of styrene or to their relevance for assessing the potential human carcinogenicity of styrene.
- The genotoxicity data do not support the listing of styrene in the 12th RoC as "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen".



Metabolism

- Styrene can be oxidized by CYP enzymes to styrene-7,8-oxide, a "genotoxic" compound.
- *In vivo*, styrene-7,8-oxide is rapidly detoxified by epoxide hydrolase and glutathione.
- Detoxification mechanisms are not present in in vitro assays, hence styrene-7,8-oxide tends to be "positive" in these systems.
- Pharmacokinetic modeling (Sarangapani et al., 2002) shows exposure of lung tissue to styrene-7,8-oxide in humans from inhaled styrene is up to 100-fold and 10-fold lower than in mice and rats, respectively.



Specific Comments: In vitro Genotoxicity

- Results are variable and inconsistent for styrene.
- No consideration of metabolism. Styrene shows activity only under conditions where any styrene oxide formed is not readily detoxified.
- No discussion of the lack of correlation between the results of in vitro studies and in vivo, worker, or carcinogenicity studies (e.g., DNA adducts in styrene oxide exposed human lymphocytes in vitro, but no activity of styrene in mouse micronucleus assays, and no evidence of hematopoietic system cancers in either animals or humans).



Specific Comments: *In vivo* Genotoxicity

- Lack of discussion of any negative results (i.e., chromosome aberrations and micronuclei).
- Data considered "positive" actually show inconsistent dose- and temporal-response trends.
- Lack of concordance of the findings of DNA adduct studies in animals versus the results of carcinogenicity bioassays is not discussed or acknowledged.



Specific Comments: Worker studies

DNA Adducts

- No interpretive analysis of the findings of DNA adducts reported in styrene-exposed workers.
- The biological significance of the types of DNA adducts is not adequately discussed, especially in relation to DNA repair.
- DNA adducts indicate exposure not necessarily genetic hazard or risk.



Specific Comments: Worker studies

Cytogenetic Damage

- Cytogenetic studies are inconsistent and tend to show results that are contrary to those reported in the *in vivo* animal studies; this is not discussed.
- The inadequacies of the designs (number of subjects, appropriateness of controls, consistency of the data, *etc.*) of many of the cytogenetic studies are not discussed.



Conclusions

- The DSP and the background document either present an unbalanced view of the styrene genotoxicity data and/or fail to provide any interpretive analysis with respect to the assessment of the carcinogenic hazard posed by styrene.
- The genetic toxicity data are ambiguous and inconsistent.
- The genotoxicity data do not support the listing of styrene in the 12th RoC.